Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 127 of Vol. V.] SATURDAY, May 10, 1794. [Whole No. 523.]

For Baltimore,
THE SNOW
BALTIMORE,
PERRY BENSON, Maſter.

Burthen about 140 tons, is intended to ſail as ſoon as her inward cargo is diſcharged, unleſs freight ſhould offer to detain her.

For freight apply to the Captain on board at Hamilton's wharf, or to
SAMUEL & MIERS FISHER.
Who have for Sale,
A FEW PIPES
Cargo Teneriffe wine
And a few pipes Sweet Do.
Excellent Sherry Wine in quarter caſks
London Porter in 42 gallon caſks
White and Red Lead and Spaniſh Brown
Tin plates in boxes
An aſſortment of Eaſt India Fans, Nankeens and Silks
With a general aſſortment of Merchandize as uſual.
5th Mo. 5, 1794 dtf

For Norfolk & Fredericksburgh,
The Brig

LITTLE SALLY,
JOHN EARL, Maſter.

A ſtaunch good veſſel, will ſail in a few days. For freight or paſſage, apply to the maſter on board at Cheſnut ſtreet wharf, or to
JOSEPH ANTHONY & SON.
March 31. dtf

For Sale or Charter,

The SHIP
ANDROMACHE,
(An American bottom)
John Moore, Maſter.

IS a ſtout good veſſel, about two years old, burthen 232 tons, has only made three voyages, and may be ſent to ſea at a ſmall expence. She may be ſeen at Vine-ſtreet wharf, and the terms made known by application to
WHARTON & LEWIS.
March 21. dtf

For Amſterdam,

The new faſt-ſailing, copper-bottomed SHIP
ADRIANA,
K. Fitzpatrick, Maſter.

BUILT of live oak and cedar and was intended for a Liverpool Trader, will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage, having excellent accommodations, apply on board at Walnut ſtreet wharf, or to
THOS. & JOHN KETLAND.
N. B. Paſſengers will be landed in England if required.
March 6, 1794 dtf

The following Certificate of the funded three per Cent Stock of the Domeſtic Debt of the United States ſtanding on the books of the Treaſury of the ſaid United States, in the names of Donnald and Burton of London, merchants, and ſigned by Joſeph Nourſe, Regiſter of ſaid Treaſury, to wit:—No. 5476, dated 24th Auguſt 1792 for 2959 dollars and 53 cents was tranſmitted from London in the ſhip Peter, Paul Huſſey, maſter, bound for New York, and has been loſt.—The Subſcriber intending to apply to the Treaſury of the United States to have the ſame renewed, deſires all perſons who are intereſted in the ſaid certificate, to make their objections thereto, if any they have.
Francis Macy.
Philad. March 27. d6w

Juſt Imported,
In the Ship Apollo, Capt. Fitzpatrick, from Amſterdam, and now landing on Walnut-ſtreet wharf, viz.
GIN *in pipes,*
A few bales Holland Duck,
Ditto Oznaburgs,
Holland Sheeting,
Juniper Berries,
Glaſs Ware, viz. Tumblers and Mugs, various ſizes.
Sheathing Paper,
Swedes Iron, ſquare and flat bars,
Hair Ribband, No. 4.
Dutch Great Coats,
A quantity of Junk and Oakum, &c. &c.
FOR SALE BY
THOMAS KETLAND, Jun.
The above-mentioned Ship is for Sale—ſhould application be made within a few days; otherwiſe ſhe will take freight for Amſterdam.
March 1, 1794. d—tf

Wharton and Greeves,
Have removed their Counting Houſe from Water ſtreet, to Morton's wharf,
Where they have for Sale,
Madeira and ſherry Wine,
fit for immediate uſe
Gin in caſes,
Souchong Tea,
Black Pepper,
Ruſſia Matts,
Corks,
Jeſuits Bark,
Coffee, and
Eighty Hhds. prime Tobacco.
May 5. d—6t.

Advertiſement.
M. CARPENTIER, an inhabitant of St. Domingo, going to Baltimore in the ſtage, loſt on his route the 5th inſt. a POCKET BOOK containing ſeveral letters and papers, particularly a draft for 8250 livres or one thouſand dollars, in favor of Meſſrs Zacharie Coupman and Co. of Baltimore.
Whoever ſhall return the pocket book and papers to M. Carpentier at Baltimore, or to the Printer hereof, ſhall be recompenſed for their trouble.
May 7 d3t

FOR SALE,
BY MATHEW CAREY, No. 118, Market-Street,
An Eſſay on Slavery,
Deſigned to exhibit in a new point of view its effects on *morals, induſtry,* and the *peace of ſociety.* Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *ſlaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the neceſſary concluſion, that ſlavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjuſt.*
PRICE 25 Cents. dtf
February 15.

Excellent CLARET,
In hogſheads and in caſes of 50 bottles each.
ALSO,
A few caſes Champaigne Wine;
MADEIRA,
In pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front ſtreet.
Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

Advertiſement.
The Editor of the American Star propoſing to publiſh his paper DAILY, without any augmentation of the preſent price, is obliged to ſuſpend the publication of it until the 15th inſt. on account of ſome arrangements.
May 5 3t

City of Waſhington.
THE Subſcribers to the Articles of Agreement of the "Columbian Society" are requeſted to meet at Mr. Richardet's Tavern in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the 26th day of the preſent month, at 12 o'clock in order to chooſe a board of Managers, &c. in conformity with the 9th article of their agreement.
James Greenleaf.
N. B. Dinner will be ordered on the Table at 3 o'clock for ſuch of the Subſcribers as may chooſe to paſs a ſocial hour after the buſineſs of the day is finiſhed.
May 5. dc6M.

NOTICE.
THE Subſcriber acquaints the gentlemen and ladies, Retailers of Dry Goods, that
On Monday the 12th inſt.
At 9 o'clock in the morning, he will have ready for ſale, at his Wholeſale Warehouſe, No. 117, north Second ſtreet, oppoſite to Meſſrs. J. W. and Wm. Gibbs,
A NEAT PARCEL
OF
DRY GOODS,
Juſt imported in the ſhip William Penn, from London,
Conſiſting of an aſſortment of
Sattins, modes & perſians, narrow corded Dimities, and ſome India Muſlins.
Louis Oſmont,
Who has alſo for ſale,
A QUANTITY OF
Looking Glaſſes, Framed,
Claret in caſes of ſuperior quality,
Champaigne Wine, and a few
Boxes Spermaceti Candles.
May 7. dtf

Concluding Sales.
THE ſubſcriber having entered into Copartnerſhip with Mr. John Bartholomew in the buſineſs of Sugar Refining, will diſpoſe of the
Remaining Stock on hand
CONSISTING OF
Silver, Plated, & Japan Wares, Plated Coach & Saddle Furniture, &c. &c.
By Wholeſale at Prime Coſt for Caſh.
John Dorſey,
No. 22, North 3d ſtreet.
April 12. tuth&s6w

Congreſs of the United States.

IN SENATE,

Monday, April 28, 1794.

Mr. King reported from the managers at the conference on the part of the Senate, on the diſagreeing votes of the two Houſes reſpecting the bill, entitled, "An act, to eſtabliſh the poſt-office and poſt-roads within the United States," and the report was adopted.

Whereupon,

Reſolved, that in lieu of the tenth amendment propoſed by the Senate, the following be ſubſtituted—

Make the two paragraphs one, thus:

After "Connojoharric" ſtrike out "*to*" and inſert "*and*" and after "*Whiteſtown*" ſtrike out all that follows to "*Montgomery*" incluſive, and inſert, "*to Kanandorque, and from ſome convenient point in that line.*"

So that the paragraph be read thus:

From Albany by Schenectady Connojoharrie and Whiteſtown to Kanandorque and from ſome convenient point in that line, through Cherry valley to the Court-Houſe in Coopers-Town in the County of Otſego.

In the new ſection propoſed by the Senate to follow the 27th Section, after the words, "*two cents*" inſert, "Provided that no letter ſhall be delivered to ſuch letter carrier for diſtribution, addreſſed to any perſon who ſhall have lodged at the poſt-office a written requeſt, that his letters ſhall be detained in the office."

Ordered, that the Secretary deſire the concurrence of the Houſe of Repreſentatives in theſe amendments.

The bill, ſent from the Houſe of Repreſentatives for concurrence, "entitled, "An act to ſuſpend the importation of certain goods, wares and merchandize" was read the ſecond time.

A motion was made to refer this bill to a committee of five, and after debate, was withdrawn, and

A ſecond motion for a commitment being made—

It paſſed in the negative.

On the queſtion to agree to the firſt ſection of the bill as follows:

WHEREAS the injuries which have been ſuffered, and may be ſuffered by the United States, from violations committed by Great Britain, on their neutral rights and commercial intereſts, as well as from her failure to execute the ſeventh article of the treaty of peace, render it expedient, for the intereſts of the United States, that the commercial intercourſe between the two countries, ſhould not, during the continuance of theſe embarraſſments, be carried on in the extent at preſent allowed:

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, That from and after the firſt ſtay of November next, it ſhall be unlawful to import into the United States, any goods, wares or merchandize whatever of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland, and if any ſuch ſhall be imported, the ſame ſhall be forfeited, and may be ſeized by any of the officers of the cuſtoms: And where the value thereof, according to the higheſt market price, ſhall amount to four hundred dollars, the veſſel importing the ſame, with her tackle, apparel and furniture, ſhall be ſubject to like ſeizure and forfeiture. *Provided,* That this prohibition and forfeiture, ſhall not extend to any ſuch articles as are now exempted from duty.

It paſſed in the negative.—Yeays—11, Nays—14.

The yeas and nays being required by one fifth of the Senators preſent:

Thoſe who voted in the affirmative, are, Meſſrs. Brown, Burr, Butler, Edwards, Gunn, Hawkins, Langdon, Martin, Monroe, Robinſon and Taylor.

Thoſe who voted in the negative, are, Meſſrs. Bradford, Cabot, Ellſworth, Foſter, Frelinghuyſen, Henry, Izard, King, Morris, Potts, Roſs, Rutherfurd, Strong and Vining.

And the queſtion, being ſeverally put on the ſubſequent ſections of the bill,

Paſſed in the negative.

On motion,

That this bill paſs to the third reading—

It paſſed in the negative.—Yeas—13. Nays—13.

The yeas and nays being required by one fifth of the Senators preſent.

Thoſe who voted in the affirmative, are, Meſſrs. Bradley, Brown, Burr, Butler, Edwards, Gunn, Hawkins, Jackſon, Langdon, Martin, Monroe, Robinſon and Taylor.

Thoſe who voted in the negative, are Meſſrs. Bradford, Cabot, Ellſworth, Foſter, Frelinghuyſen, Henry, Izard, King, Morris, Potts, Rutherfurd, Strong, and Vining.

The Vice-Preſident determined the queſtion in the negative.

Ordered, That the Secretary acquaint the Houſe of Repreſentatives that the Senate do not concur in this bill.

Mr. Foſter reported from the committee for enrolled bills, that they had examined the bill, entitled, "An act allowing Lieutenant-Colonel Touſard an equivalent for his penſion for life," and that it it was duly enrolled.

A meſſage from the Houſe of Repreſentatives, by Mr. Beckly their Clerk:

"Mr. Preſident—The Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives having ſigned an enrolled bill, I am directed to bring it to the Senate for the ſignature of the Vice-Preſident.

"The Houſe of Repreſentatives diſagree to the firſt and agree to the ſecond amendment of the Senate to the bill, entitled, "An act to encourage the recruiting ſervice." And he withdrew.

The Vice-Preſident ſigned the enrolled bill, entitled, "An act allowing Lieutenant-Colonel Touſard an equivalent for his penſion for life;" & it was delivered to the committee to be laid before the Preſident of the United States for his approbation.

Mr. Gunn, from the committee to whom was referred, the bill, entitled, "An act providing for raiſing and organizing a corps of artilleriſts and engineers," reported, that the bill paſs without amendment; and the report being adopted—

Ordered, That this bill paſs to the third reading.

The Senate took into conſidederation the reſolution of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, diſagreeing to the amendment of the Senate to the firſt ſection of the bill, entitled, "An act to encourage the recruiting ſervice,"—and

Reſolved, That the Senate *adhere* to their amendment to the firſt ſection of the ſaid bill.

Ordered, That the Secretary communicate this reſolution to the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to morrow morning.

Tueſday, April 29th, 1794.

The bill, ſent from the Houſe of Repreſentatives for concurrence, entitled, "An act providing for raiſing and organizing a corps of artilleriſts and engineers," was read the third time.

On motion,

That this bill be recommitted—

t paſſed in the negative.

Reſolved, That this bill paſs.

Ordered, That the Secretary acquaint the Houſe of Repreſentatives with the concurrence of the Senate in this bill.

Mr. Burr, from the committee to whom was referred the report of the Attorney General, on the memorial of the inhabitants of Galliopolis, reported a bill for their relief; which was read the firſt time.

Ordered, That this bill paſs to the ſecond reading.

A meſſage from the Houſe of Repreſentatives by Mr. Beckley their clerk:

"Mr. Preſident—The Houſe of Repreſentatives aſk a conference on the amendment *adhered* to by the Senate, to the bill, entitled, "An act to encourage the recruiting ſervice," and have appointed managers at the ſame on their part"—And he withdrew.

The Senate took into conſideration the reſolution of the Houſe of Repreſentatives aſking a conference on the amendment *adhered* to by the Senate, on the laſt mentioned bill—and

Reſolved, That they do agree to the propoſed conference, and that Mr. Strong, Mr. Ellſworth, and Mr. Gunn, be managers thereof on the part of the Senate.

Ordered, That the Secretary acquaint the Houſe of Repreſentatives therewith.

Mr. Foſter reported from the committee on enrolled bills that they had this day laid before the Preſident of the United States the enrolled bill, entitled, "An act allowing Lieutenant Colonel Touſard an equivalent for his penſion for life."

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Wedneſday, April 30.

Mr. Foſter reported from the committee for enrolled bills that they had examined the enrolled bill, entitled, "An act providing for raiſing and organizing a corps of artilleriſts and engineers," and that it was duly enrolled.

The bill, for the relief of the French inhabitants of Galliopolis, was read the ſecond time.

Ordered, That this bill be referred to Mr. Brown, Mr. Burr, Mr. Taylor, Mr. King and Mr. Potts, to conſider and report thereon to the Senate.

A meſſage from the Houſe of Repreſentatives by Mr. Beckley their clerk:

"Mr. Preſident—The Preſident of the United States hath notified the Houſe of Repreſentatives that he this day, approved and ſigned, "An act allowing Lieutenant Colonel Touſard an equivalent for his penſion for life."

"The Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives having ſigned an enrolled bill, I am directed to bring it to the Senate for the ſignature of the Vice-Preſident"—And he withdrew.

The Vice-Preſident ſigned the enrolled bill, entitled, "An act providing for raiſing and organizing a corps of artilleriſts and engineers," and it was delivered to the committee for enrolled bills to be laid before the Preſident of the United States for his approbation.

The Vice-Preſident laid before the Senate, a letter from the Secretary for the department of State, reſpecting a ſtatement of the ſpoliations committed on the commerce of the United States; which was read.

Ordered, That it lie on the table.

On motion,

The petition of James Mathers doorkeeper to the Senate, praying for an augmentation of his ſalary was conſidered.

Ordered, That it be referred to Mr. Taylor, Mr. Morris, and Mr. Cabot, to conſider and report thereon to the Senate.

On motion,

Ordered, Thar the petition of George Taylor and others, clerks in the Treaſury Department, praying for an augmentation of their ſalaries, be referred to the ſame committee, to conſider and report thereon to the Senate.

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Thurſday, May 1ſt, 1794.

A meſſage from the Houſe of Repreſentatives, by Mr. Beckley their Clerk:

"Mr. Preſident—The Houſe of Repreſentatives have a paſſed a bill, entitled, "an act ſupplementary to "An act to provide for the defence of certain ports and harbors in the United States," in which they deſire the concurrence of the Senate." And he withdrew.

This bill was read the firſt time.

Ordered, That this bill paſs to the ſecond reading.

Mr. Potts from the committee to whom was referred the petition of Meſſrs. Stewart and Plunket, reported a bill for the remiſſion of the duties on eleven hogſheads of coffee which have been deſtroyed by fire; and the bill was read the firſt time.

Ordered, That this bill paſs to the ſecond reading.

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to morrow morning.

Friday, May 2d, 1794.

The bill for the remiſſion of the duties on eleven hogſheads of coffee which have been deſtroyed by fire, was read the ſecond time.

Ordered, That this bill paſs to the third reading.

The bill, ſent from the Houſe of Repreſentatives for concurrence, entitled, "An act ſupplementary to "An act to provide for the defence of certain ports and harbors in the United States," was read the ſecond time.

Ordered, That the further conſideration of this bill be poſtponed until Monday next.

Mr. Gunn from the committee to whom was referred the bill, entitled, "An act directing a detachment from the Militia of the United," reported an amendment as follows:

"Sect. 5. And be it further enacted, That this act ſhall continue and be in force for the ſpace of one year from the paſſing thereof, and from thence to the end of the next ſeſſion of Congreſs, and no longer."

Which report being adopted, and the bill further amended—

Ordered, That this bill paſs to the third reading.

Mr. Foſter reported from the committee, that they had examined the enrolled bill, entitled, "An act to eſtabliſh the poſt-office and poſt roads within the United States," and that it was duly enrolled.

A meſſage from the Houſe of Repreſentatives, by Mr. Beckley their Clerk:

"Mr. Preſident—The Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives having ſigned an enrolled bill, I am directed to bring it to the Senate for the ſignature of the Vice-Preſident." And he withhrew.

The Vice-Preſident ſigned the enrolled bill, entitled, "An act to eſtabliſh the poſt-office and poſt roads within the United States," and it was delivered to the committee to be laid before the Preſident of the United States for his approbation.

(To be continued.)

From the General Advertiſer.

At a general and numerous meeting of the manufacturers of the city of Philadelphia, and ſuch other citizens as reprobate the impoſition of an exciſe upon the infant manufactures of America, held in the State Houſe yard, on Thurſday the 8th day of May, 1794.

JACOB MORGAN, Chairman,
ISAAC PENNINGTON, Secretary.

The following reſolutions, together with the preamble, were propoſed and unanimouſly adopted:

WHEREAS it is the inalienable right and bounden duty of all freemen vigilantly to obſerve the operations of government, publicly to declare their ſentiments on its meaſures, and peaceably to remonſtrate againſt every incroachment upon the liberties and intereſts of the people; and whereas the impoſition of and exciſe upon certain domeſtic manufactures of the United States, as contemplated by the Houſe of Repreſentatives of Congreſs, appears manifeſtly to this meeting, to be at once unjuſt, impolitic, oppreſſive, dangerous, and unneceſſary: In order therefore to teſtify the ſenſe of the citizens and particularly of the manufacturers of Philadelphia upon the important occaſion, as well as to warn the legiſlature of the Union againſt the introduction of a precedent ſo odious, and ſo pernicious, it is

Reſolved, That the manufactures of the United States, however foſtered by the ſkill, induſtry and wealth of individuals, remain in a ſtate of infancy; and rather demand the patronage, than juſtify the exactions of government. The ſpirit of enterprize, which led the citizens of America into a patriotic competition with the manufacturers of Europe, is ſtill depreſſed, and ſtruggling amidſt the embarraſſments of the unequal conteſt. The prejudices in favour of foreign manufactures; the inexperience of domeſtic workmen, the high price of labour, and the inadequate amount of capitals, are obſtacles yet to be ſurmounted in almoſt every branch of American manufacture. The charge and difficulty of introducing domeſtic manufactories, may indeed be exemplified in the recent attempt at the town of Paterſon; where, notwithſtanding the magnitude of the original fund, the auxiliary of a lottery, and the patronage of ſtates and ſtateſmen: the projected inſtitution of national manufactories has ſunk even before its foundation was complete. To demand, therefore, a partial contribution from the individuals, who have thus embarked and are thus contending in an arduous and patriotic taſk, is obviouſly unjuſt, and may be fatal.

Reſolved, that it is the policy of the United States to multiply and encourage domeſtic manufactures; but the attempt to render them ſubjects of revenue, at this early period of their exiſtence, is calculated to prevent the introduction of any future, and to undermine the proſperity of every preſent eſtabliſhment. If to the embarraſſments which already attend the inſtitution of a manufactory, the apprehenſions of a tax equal to 50 or 20 per cent. upon its produce (as is propoſed in the caſes of ſnuff and ſugar,) ſhall be added, few individuals (and on the exertions of individuals, America muſt after all, rely for her manufactures) can he ſo opulent, none will be ſo daring as to continue, or to commence the experiment; a permanent ſource of national wealth, will thus be deſtroyed, by a raſh and avaricious anticipation of its emoluments.

Reſolved, That independent of the injuſtice and impolicy of impoſing any tax upon the infant manufactories of America, the nature of the tax which is propoſed, demands a firm oppoſition to the meaſure. The introduction of an exciſe ſyſtem into the adminiſtration of a free government, cannot be too ſtrongly reprobated nor too reſolutely oppoſed; in every country in which it is known, it has eventually been fatal; it has depraved, oppreſſed and enſlaved the people, while it exalted their rulers, by the rigor of its diſpenſations and the inſolence of its officers; it is the foul and poiſonous ſource from which flow colluſion, fraud and perjury, it cannot be impoſed without tyranny, nor be endured without baſeneſs.

Reſolved, That if an exciſe, at all times oppreſſive and dangerous, might however be vindicated by neceſſity, even that plea does not now exiſt. The federal wants are not ſo great that they can only be ſupplied by the exertion of every poſſible reſource; and the terror of war, under whoſe influence the exciſe was propoſed, is happily vaniſhed.

Reſolved, That the manufacturers of the city of Philadelphia ſhould and cheerfully will contribute in juſt and equal proportions with their fellow-citizens to the ſupport of government, its dignity and credit; but they ſolemnly proteſt againſt every attempt to impoſe heavier burthens upon their labor, or more arbitrary regulations upon their occupations than the labor and occupations of the reſt of the community.

Reſolved, That if during the preſent ſeſſion a law ſhall be enacted by Congreſs, impoſing an exciſe upon any domeſtic manufactures, the manufacturers of the city of Philadelphia will aſſemble at the State-Houſe (on the notification of the chairman) to take into conſideration what meaſures ought to be purſued to expreſs their ſympathy for their oppreſſed brethren, and with a due reſpect for their obligations as citizens to demonſtrate their abhorrence of ſo unjuſt, ſo impolitic and ſo pernicious a precedent.

Reſolved, That the foregoing reſolutions be ſigned by the chairman, and copies thereof be forthwith tranſmitted to the Preſident of the United States, to the Speaker of the Senate, and to the Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of Congreſs.

JACOB MORGAN, Chairman.

The Printers of newſpapers throughout the United States are requeſted to publiſh the above reſolutions, for the benefit of the manufacturing intereſt in general.

UNITED STATES.

BALTIMORE May 5.

Extract of a Letter from a gentleman in Jamaica, to his friend in this town, dated Kingſton, March 16.

"On the 13th of February, the court of Oyer and Terminer for the trial of offences committed on the high ſeas, met by appointment; after the uſual forms, the Grand Jury went out for Preſentments, and found two bills againſt Capt. Joſhua Barney, of the ſhip Sampſon, of Baltimore, the firſt for piratically and felonioufly reſcuing and bearing off a ſhip and cargo, which had been ſeized at ſea, while under his command, in July laſt; the ſecond for firing upon, with intention to kill, and wounding one of the prize maſters: The court then not thinking proper to go immediately into the trial, adjourned until the 10th; then they met and proceeded to try him on the firſt indictment.

"Captain Barney was therefore arraigned at the bar, at 11 in the morning, and after an examination of witneſſes, and proceedings which continued until 5 in the evening, and were then cloſed by the intervention of the Judge, a virtuous and independent jury, without going out of their box brought in a verdict not guilty."

"The court then adjourned to the 15th, to try him on the ſecond indictment; but during this interval, the Preſident of the court iſſued an order to ſtop all further proceedings; and thus ended this intereſting proceſs.

"The origin and progreſs of this trial has for ſome time engaged no ſmall ſhare of the common chat of this town, and has been ſeriouſly conſidered in the United States. It is not ſeaſonable to trace this affair through all its ſtages; ſuffice it to ſay, that the firmneſs and dignity wherewith Capt. Barney has conducted himſelf through the whole of this cruel and vindictive proſecutiou, at once beſpeak him the man his fellow citizens took him to be, and reflects additional luſtre on the character of a native American. While the rapacious agents of theſe commercial regulations were endeavoring by every inſidious artifice to pillage him of the means of ſocial exiſtence, by depriving him of his property, another junto, more wicked and inveterate, were no leſs induſtrious to avail themſelves of every evil machination, that malice could invent or envy dictate, to wreak their vengeance in his blood, and left nothing untried to deprive America of a valuable citizen, human nature of a friend and benefactor, and a virtuous and amiable family of a huſband and a father."

PHILADELPHIA,

MAY 10.

We are informed, that the ſhip Cleopatra, Capt. Smith, anchored at Fort Miffliu, this morning, after a paſſage of 81 days from Amſterdam.

The Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States have been principally engaged the laſt fortnight in diſcuſſing the report of the committee of fifteen, on the ways and means—the buſineſs was largely debated in committee of the whole, and ſundry amendments were agreed to. The propoſed duties on *carriages, ſtamps, ſales at auction, manufactured tobacco and ſnuff, loaf and lump ſugar*, were ſeverally objected to, and motions made for ſtriking them out, but were all negatived, and in general, by larger majorities than uſual. The direct tax on lands from which 750,000 dollars were propoſed to be raiſed, was expunged by vote of a great majority—In diſcuſſing the duty on ſtamps an amendment was agreed to, by providing for a tax on every transfer of funded and bank ſtock of the amount of 100 dollars and upwards, *five cents* for every 100. Sundry other taxes were propoſed, as, an exciſe on cyder, beer, and porter, &c. which were ſeverally diſagreed to. A motion for an additional impoſt of ten per cent on all *goods, wares, and merchandize*, the manufacture *of Great Britain and Ireland*, was brought forward, but meeting with a ſtrenuous oppoſition, was withdrawn--The committee of the whole having gone thro' with the diſcuſſion—report was made to the Houſe—and the amendments agreed to, with ſome trifling alterations. The buſineſs has been before the Houſe for ſeveral days—Some new propoſitions have been made, the conſtitutionality of ſome of the taxes has been controverted, but no motion for ſtriking out on that principle, has prevailed. The Houſe adjourned yeſterday without finiſhing the buſineſs—and met again this day.

Extract of a letter from Newbury Port, dated April 30th, 1794.

"This day we have received news which may be depended on, by arrivals from Dominica, St. Kitts and New Providence, of their releaſing our veſſels in their ports, (thoſe taken after their new inſtructions arrived, of the 8th of January) therefore people this way, have altered their minds, ſo as to believe there will not be any war with America; a pleaſing circumſtance in our opinion."

The Legiſlature of this ſtate, with a view to ſoften the rigor of penal laws, have paſſed an act, declaring that no crime except murder of the firſt degree, ſhall be puniſhed with death. Murder in the firſt degree, is deſignated to be, a killing by means

of poiſon, by lying in wait, or with other kind of wilful, deliberate, premeditated intention, or which ſhall be committed in the perpetration or attempt to perpetrate any arſon, rape, robbery or burglary. All other kinds of killing ſhall be deemed murder in the ſecond degree. The kind of murder to be aſcertained by the verdict of a jury.

Perſons liable to be proſecuted for petit treaſon ſhall be proceeded againſt and puniſhed as in other caſes of murder.

Murder in the firſt degree is puniſhed with death. High treaſon is puniſhed with confinement in priſon and the penitentiary houſe, not leſs than 6, nor more than 12 years—Arſon, with confinement not leſs than 5 nor more than 12 years—Rape, not leſs than 10, nor more than 21 years—Murder of the ſecond degree, not leſs than 5, nor more than 18 years—Forgery, not leſs than 4, nor more than 15 years, with payment of a fine, not to exceed 1000 dollars—maiming, not leſs than 2 nor more than 10 years, with a fine not to exceed 1000 dollars—man-ſlaughter, not leſs than 2 nor more than 10 years, and giving ſecurity for good behavior during life. Perſons being charged with involuntary man-ſlaughter, the Attorney-General, with leave of the court, may wave the felony, and proceed againſt them as for a miſdemeanor, and give in evidence any act of man-ſlaughter—or the attorney may charge both offences in the ſame indictment, and the jury may acquit the perſon of one or both—The benefit of clergy is for ever aboliſhed.

In the Senate, U. S. Thurſday 8th May, 1794.

On a motion made to ſuſpend the execution of the 4th article of the treaty with Great Britain, until indemnification be made, &c. &c.

The Yeas and Nays were as follows:

YEAS, 2.

Meſſrs. Monroe, & Taylor.

NAYS, 14.

Meſſrs. Langdon, Livermore. Strong, Cabot, Foſter, Bradford, Ellſworth, King, Frelinghyſen, Morris, Roſs, Henry, Potts, Izard.

Abſent, Meſſrs. Mitchell, Burr, Rutherfurd, Bradley, Robinſon, Edwards, Brown, Hawkins, Martin, Vining, Gunn, Jackſon, Butler—13.

The above article relates to the payment of debts to Britiſh Subjects.

We hear that a very intereſting diſcovery has been recently made, in reſpect to the loſſes which have been ſuſtained by depredations on the Mail of the United States.—

On Saturday laſt a number of citizens met at Dally's Hotel in Shippen ſtreet, to celebrate the late glorious ſucceſs of the French Republic. Much credit is due to Mr. Dally, on this occaſion, for the pains he took to provide for and accomodate the company.

After dinner the following toaſts were drank.

1. The Republic of France one and indiviſible,—may Peace, Liberty and Safety, ſoon become the Harveſt of its preſent glorious ſtruggles.

2. The people of the United States, and the glorious Fabric of Freedom which they have erected in their own government.

3. The Preſident of the United States, may he long enjoy good health, Proſperity, and the united plaudits of all freemen.

4. Perpetual union between the two Republics of France and America.

5. The neutral powers—may they ſupport their honor and vindicate their rights againſt all ſea robbers.

6. The Congreſs of the United States—may the happieſt reſults be derived to the country from the wiſdom of their deliberations.

The ſtate of Pennſylvania—may her guardian angels be Peace, Liberty, Honour, Proſperity, Safety and Fraternity.

8. The miniſters of America in Europe—may their exertions be conſtant and uniform to ſupport the energy and vigour of all free governments.

9. The Univerſal Reign of true religion, Reaſon, Philoſophy and equal rights.

10. The memory of the gallant veterans who have fallen in defence of freedom in the old and new world; "how beautiful is death when earned by virtue."

11. Liberty to all mankind—"at her voice let "agriculture and commerce, thoſe ſources of "national proſperity, multiply, aggrandize, "and Cement, our friendly relations and pub"lic felicity."

12. Liberty of thought, Liberty of Speech and of the preſs—and a juſt attachment to a free Government.

13. The memory of Franklin, may his patriotic virtues, be ever the objects of univerſal imitation.

14. The armies and navies of France, by whoſe gallant atchievements the ſucceſſes we celebrate have been obtained and by which the political proſpects of America have been brightened.

15. The late allied armies; by whoſe glorious exertions peace, liberty and ſafety were ſecured to America.

VOLUNTEERS.

By the Governor of Pennſylvania; May France triumph, and the world be at Peace'

By the Miniſter of France—May the rights of men and of nations be reſpected in both worlds and over all ſeas.

By the Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States—The Mountain—its ſummit the heavens, and its baſe the whole earth.

At a meeting of the Democratic Society of Pennſylvania, held at Philadelphia, on the 8th day of May in the year 1794, and of American Independence the Eighteenth:

Reſolved, as the opinion of this ſociety, that the conſtitution of the United States, the ſacred inſtrument of our freedom which every public officer has ſworn to preſerve inviolate, has provided, that the different departments of the government ſhould be kept diſtinct; and conſequently that to unite them is a violation of it, and an encroachment upon the liberties of the people guaranteed by that inſtrument.

Reſolved, as the opinion of this ſociety, that, as by the conſtitution all treaties are declared to be the ſupreme law of the land, it becomes the duty of the judiciary to expound and apply them; to permit, therefore, an officer in that department to ſhare in their formation is to unite diſtinct functions and tends to level the barriers of our freedom, and to eſtabliſh precedents pregnant with danger.

Reſolved as the opinion of this ſociety, that juſtice requires, and the ſecurity of the citizens of the United States claims an independence in the judiciary power; that permitting the executive to beſtow offices of honor and profit upon judges, is to make them ſubordinate to that authority, is to make them its creatures, rather than the unprejudiced and inflexible guardians of the conſtitution and the laws.

Reſolved as the opinion of this ſociety, that from the nature and terms of an impeachment againſt a Preſident, it is not only neceſſary that the chief juſtice of the United States ſhould preſide in the Senate, but that he ſhould be above the biaſs which the honors and emoluments in the gift of the executive might create; that it is, therefore, contrary to the intent and ſpirit of the conſtitution to give him a foreign miſſion, or to annex any office to that which he already holds.

Reſolved as the opinion of this ſociety, that every attempt to ſuperſede legiſlative functions by executive interference, is highly dangerous to the independence of the legiſlature, and ſubverſive of the right of repreſentation.

Reſolved as the opinion of this ſociety, that the appointment of John Jay, chief juſtice of the United States as envoy extraordinary to the court of Great Britain, is contrary to the ſpirit and meaning of the conſtitution; as it unites in the ſame perſon judicial and legiſlative functions, tends to make him dependant upon the Preſident, deſtroys the check by impeachment upon the executive, and has had a tendency to controul the proceedings of the legiſlature, the appointment having been made at a time, when Congreſs were engaged in ſuch meaſures as tended to ſecure a compliance with our juſt demands.

Reſolved, as the opinion of this ſociety, that after the declaration made by John Jay, that Great Britain was juſtifiable in her detention of the weſtern poſts it was a ſacrifice of the intereſts and the peace of the United States to commit a negociation to him, in which the evacuation of thoſe poſts ought to form an eſſential part; that to abandon them is to put at ſtake the blood of our fellow citizens on the frontiers, is to give birth to a perpetual military eſtabliſhment, an endleſs war, and all the oppreſſions reſulting from exciſe and heavy taxation.

Reſolved, That the above reſolutions be made public, that they be immediately tranſmitted to all the democratic ſocieties in the union, as a proteſt of freemen againſt the moſt unconſtitutional and dangerous meaſure in the annals of the United States, and as an evidence, that no influence or authority whatever ſhall awe them into a tacit ſacrifice of their ſacred rights.

By order of the ſociety.

J. SMITH Preſid. pro tem.
GEO. BOOTH, Sec'ry.

GENERAL JOURDAN.

[For the recall of this General from the command of the French army of the North, ſo ſoon after his late ſucceſſes, various motives have been alledged. In the following the truth, we believe may be ſeen.]

"SOME curioſity having been excited reſpecting the cauſe, and the manner of General Jourdan's removal from the chief command of the French army of the North—we inſert an abſtract of the Report of the Committee of Public Safety on the ſubject. "After our ſucceſs at Maubeuge, the Committee prepared a plan for driving the enemy from the territory of the Republic. For the execution of this plan, great boldneſs was neceſſary in the General. This quality is wanting in Jourdan, who ſeems to have forgotten the maxim, "*That nothing is "done while any thing remains to be done.*"

"The committee thought he ſhould be replaced by PICHEGRU, who poſſeſſes all the qualities, that JOURDAN wants. The latter, may return home for ſome time—but, *not* as ſuſpected Generals *do!* He ſhall obtain an honorable retreat—worthy of his probity and patriotiſm. He is poor—and the *Conqueror of Maubeuge*, ought to receive a teſtimony of National Gratitude. We propoſe to you to grant him the penſion fixed by law."

The Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, this day, compleated the diſcuſſion of the report of the committee of the whole on the ways and means, and appointed a Committee to bring in a bill.

A reſolution was this day moved in the Houſe for continuing the Embargo to the 20th of June—and notice given, that it would be called up on Monday next.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, May 9.

Laſt Wedneſday was held the annual Commencement of Columbia College. The Governor, Chancellor, Mayor, Regents of the Univerſity, Clergy of all denominations, Truſtees of the college, profeſſors of the faculty of arts, profeſſors of the faculty of Phyſic, the graduates and ſtudents of the arts and phyſic—aſſembled on the green before the college, and thence went in a proceſſion to church, preceded by a band of muſic. The preſident of the college being confined by ſickneſs, the exerciſes of the day, were introduced with a prayer by the Rev. Dr. Groſs, the ſenior profeſſor.

The 1ſt ſalutatory oration in latin was ſpoken by Peter Jay, on Order.

The 2d ſalutatory oration in engliſh, by Jacob Janeway, on the rights of Equality.

Leffert Lefferts, on the character of Caius Marius.

Gilbert Milligen, on the Paſſions.

Thomas Uſtick, on War.

Montgomery Hunt, on the Military Character.

John Fiſher, on Humanity.

Samuel Malcom, on hiſtory.

John Stringham, on Friendſhip.

Levi Graham, on Youth.

Peter Stuyveſant, on Senſibility.

Jacob M'Kie, on Ambition.

William Cox, on Man.

The degree of doctor of phyſic was then conferred upon Peter Irving, David G. Abeel, and Henry Mead; the degree of Batchelor of arts on Cyrus King, Jacob Janeway, Peter Jay, John Forbes, Leffert Lefferts, Gilbert Milligen, Thomas Uſtick, Montgomery Hunt, John Fiſher, Samuel Malcom, John Stringham, Levi Graham, Peter Stuyveſat, Jacob Mackie, and William Cox; and the degree of Maſter of arts, on the Reverend Richard C. Moore, of Staten Iſland, and the Rev. Cave Jones, of Virginia.

The Valedictory Oration was then delivered by Cyrus King, on the preſent ſtate of America, as influenced by foreign and domeſtic politics.

After an addreſs from the preſiding profeſſor to the graduates in general, the whole was concluded by prayer.

N. B. As the Dean of the faculty of phyſic had been prevented the day before attending in the College Hall, the graduates in phyſic ſubſcribed in the preſence of the audience, the neceſſary articles, and an opportunity was taken by the Dean to deliver to them an addreſs.

Yeſterday arrived at the Hook, the ſhip Harmony, Captain Treagle, from Bordeaux. The Harmony has brought 22 paſſengers.

We have the pleaſure to inform the public that Mr. Handerſyde, a conſtable of this city, who was ſtabbed about a fortnight ago by a Capt. Fiſh, whom he had arreſted for debt, is nearly recovered from his wounds. We truſt that the recovery of Mr. Handerſyde and the legal ſteps taken with Captain Fiſh, will prevent a repetition of the like offence towards any public officer.

BALTIMORE, May 6.

GENTLEMEN,

The advice, aſſiſtance, and ſupport, you ſo readily afforded me, during my enquiry into the two laſt RIOTS,* in this town, demand my public approbation and thanks; which you will be pleaſed to accept from, gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient ſervant,
SAMUEL CHASE,
Chief Judge of Maryland.

To the Worſhipful
George Salmon,
George G. Preſbury,
Thorowood Smith, and
Nicholas Rogers, Eſquires,
Juſtices of Oyer, &c.

* *Of whom ſpeaketh the Judge—of the free, peaceful and happy citizens of the United States—or of ſome* other *people?*

NORFOLK, May 1.

On Tueſday arrived here the ſhip Charlotte, Captain Randall, in 50 days from Ferrol, in Spain. In about 20 or 30 leagues off the Capes, ſpoke the ſhip Cincinnatus, Captain Cannon, out 47 days from Amſterdam, bound to Baltimore—all well.

Arrived—Ships Charlotte, Randall, Ferrol; Almonac, Derby, Port Glaſgow. Brig Maria, Wilkinſon, Cadiz. Sch'rs Ranger, Harriſon, St. Bartholomews; Sea Flower, Lobdel, St. Thomas's.

BOSTON, May 1.

Capt. Rollins, who arrived in town on Saturday laſt, has obliged the Editors with the following intelligence, which cannot be contraverted: He ſailled from Portſmouth, (N. H.) ſome time ſince, bound for Point Petre, where he arrived, diſpoſed of his cargo, and purchaſed a quantity of ſugar, &c. the produce of the Iſland. He likewiſe took on board, on freight for Norfolk, about 30,000l. worth of Engliſh goods, which he took from a brig belonging to a Capt. Blaney, who was bound from London to Norfolk, but was blown off the coaſt laſt winter, and had put into Point Petre, where the veſſel was condemned as unfit for ſea, and the goods ſhipped on board of Capt. Rollins. Juſt after he left Point Petre, he was taken by a Britiſh privateer and carried into Montſerat, where he was libelled, tried and condemned, veſſel and cargo, that on freight as well as his own, after the new orders were received. The judge told him that he had private inſtructions and muſt condemn all. The value of this ſhip and cargo was eſtimated at 35,000l. ſterling, which is the richeſt prize they have condemned yet.

Capt. R. ſays they have condemned 42 veſſels at Montſerat, and nearly half of them ſince the new orders were received.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

Schr. Tartar, Luzano, ... Baltimore

Arrived at Fort Mifflin—1 ſhip, a Portugueſe ſnow, 3 brigs, 1 ſchooner, 1 ſloop, and the brig Ranger of Philadelphia.

At Cheſter—the ſhip Diana, Captain Cain. At Wilmington—the brig Fair American. In the Delaware—a ſnow, belonging to New-Providence.

REMAINING
OF THE
Ship India's Cargo,
FROM
B E N G A L.
A ſmall aſſortment of
BALE GOODS,
250 bags COTTON of good quality, which would probably make an excellent remittance to Europe, and a
Quantity of PEPPER.
For Sale by
Mordecai Lewis,
Who has alſo to diſpoſe of
Barcelona Hand'fs. in boxes,
Holland Gin in caſes,
Souchong, Hyſon, and Tonkay Tea,
A quantity of Brimſtone, &c.
May 10 d3w—

JUST PUBLISHED,
BY
MATHEW CAREY,
118, *Market ſtreet,*
Price 18 cents,
THE
Catechiſm of Man;
Pointing out from ſound principles, and acknowledged facts the Rights and Duties of every Rational Being.

Am I therefore become your enemy becauſe I tell you the truth? Gal. iv. 16.
Now all theſe things happened unto them for examples, and they are written for our admonition, upon whom the ends of the earth are come. 1 Cor. xii.
May 10 tuth&s2w

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,
May 10.
Will be performed,
A TRAGEDYY, called
OTHELLO,
The Moor of Venice.
To which will be added,
A COMIC OPERA, called
Peeping Tom, of Coventry.
With the original Overture and Accompaniments.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requeſted to ſend their ſervants to keep places, at half an hour paſt 5 o'clock, and to order them to withdraw, as ſoon as the company are ſeated as they cannot on any account be permitted to remain in the boxes, nor any places kept after the firſt act.

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Philad. April 22, 1794.

* * Notice, agreeably to charter, is hereby given to the members of *the Corporation for the Relief of Poor and Diſtreſſed Preſbyterian Miniſters, and of the Poor and Diſtreſſed Widows and children of Preſbyterian Miniſters*, that a meeting of ſaid corporation is to take place, on the 22d day of May next, in the ſecond Preſbyterian church in the city of Philadelphia, at 4 o'clock P. M. for the diſpatch of all ſuch buſineſs as may then be brought before the board.

ASHBEL GREEN,
Secretary of the Corporation.

tuth&s6t

To the Electors of the city and county of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

THIS being the laſt year of the preſent Sheriff's time in office. I take the liberty to offer myſelf a Candidate, and ſolicit your votes and intereſts in my favor, to place me on the return at the next general Election, as his ſucceſſor for ſaid office; in doing which, you will confer an obligation that will be gratefully remembered, by

Your moſt obedient,
and humble ſervant,
JOHN BAKER.

May 3. eotf.

Juſt Imported,

In the ſhip Abigail, Captain Horton, from St Peterſburgh in Ruſſia, and now landing at Ruſſell's wharf,

HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETINGS,
RAVENS DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,

And for ſale at the ſtores of the ſubſcriber in Walnut ſtreet, No. 22.

John Donnaldſon.

April 4. d1w w&ſt

NANKEENS.

Nankeens of Superior Quality,

FOR SALE AT

No. 40, north Fifth Street.

April 21. mw&ſtf

SHOES.

A quantity of ſtout well made Men's ſize SHOES, adapted for the Southern market, for ſale at

No. 36, North Third ſtreet.

May 6 mw&ſ10t

THE office of the Preſident and Directors of the INSURANCE COMPANY of NORTH AMERICA, is removed to No. 107, South Front ſtreet, being the ſouth eaſt corner of Front and Walnut ſtreets.

May 1. t&ſ1m.

Treaſury Department.

Revenue-Office, May 7th, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Propoſals will be received at the Office of the Commiſſioner of the Revenue, for Ship Timber of the following kinds, ſuitable for the building of the Frigates authorized by Law. A particular detail of the ſizes and proportions will be communicated, on application at the ſaid Office.

White Oak Timber and Plank.

For each Frigate.

98 Pieces of various Dimenſions, including Keels, Floor and Riſing Timbers, &c. for a Veſſel of 140 or 150 feet Keel.
27,000 Feet of Plank, Scantling, Wale pieces, Bilge Streaks, Clamps, &c.
200 Logs, for various uſes.

Pitch Pine.

25,000 Feet of Plank for Decks.
210 Beams, from 42 to 28 feet long, and from 10 by 12 to 15 by 18 inches thro'.

50,000 Locuſt Treenails, 18, 24 and 30 inches long.
5,000 Feet of Inch and half-inch Cedar Boards.
30,000 Feet of Yellow Pine Boards and Scantling.

Perſons willing to ſupply any part of the above Timber for one Ship, or in proportion for the whole ſix, will make their Propoſals accordingly.

tu&ſ3w

The Ground Plan

OF THE

City and Suburbs

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

TAKEN FROM ACTUAL SURVEY.

IT is with pleaſure that the publiſher has to inform his ſubſcribers and the public in general, that the plate is now under the hands of the engraver, and in greater forwardneſs than was at firſt contemplated. At the ſame time he begs leave to remind them, that ſubſcription papers are ſtill open at moſt of the noted book-ſtores in the city; and that he hopes from the whole of them to be enabled to form ſuch a reſpectable catalogue of names, as will do a credit to the work, as well as afford a reaſonable encouragement to the undertaker.

Thoſe who are deſirous of further information are requeſted to call on

Benjamin Davies,
No. 68, Market ſtreet.

April 14. m&thtf

Advertiſement.

THE relations of Mr. Thomas Curtis, formerly of Ellicott's Upper Mills, and lately of the City of Waſhington, deceaſed, are deſired to apply and have his affairs ſettled.

City of Waſhington, April 22, 1764.

M. 5 m&th4w

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND TO BE SOLD BY

THOMAS DOBSON,

No. 41, ſouth Second ſtreet,

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in America to a friend in England, on the Subject of Emigration—price 1-8th of a dollar.

Eccleſiaſtical Eſtabliſhments detrimental to a State.

Price 1 8 of a Dollar.

April 22. mw&ſ9w

Juſt Imported,

In the Ship *Edward*, Capt. *Crandon*, from St. Peterſburg in Ruſſia,

And now landing at South-ſtreet Wharf, viz.

HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETING,
RAVEN's DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,
HOG's BRISTLES.

AND FOR SALE BY

John Donnaldſon,
No. 22, Walnut-ſtreet.

March 4, 1794. d1w3tawtf

Diſtrict of Pennſylvania

TO WIT:

(L. S.) BE it remembered, that on the twenty fourth day of March, in the eighteenth year of the independence of the United States of America, EBENEZER HAZARD of the ſaid diſtrict, has depoſited in this office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit:

"Hiſtorical Collections; conſiſting of ſtate papers, and other authentic documents; intended as materials for an hiſtory of the United States of America.

By EBENEZER HAZARD, A. M.

Member of the American Philoſophical Society, held at Philadelphia, for promoting uſeful knowledge; Fellow of the American academy of Arts and Sciences; and correſpondent member of the Maſſachuſetts Hiſtorical Society.

VOLUME II.

Ingenium, Pietas, Artes, ac bellica virtus,
Huc profugæ venient, et Regna illuſtria condent,
Et Domina hic Virtus erit, et Fortuna miniſtra."

In conformity to the act of the Congreſs of the United States, entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by ſecuring the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of ſuch copies, during the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Clerk of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.

May 7 ew4w

ADVERTISEMENT.

SALES at NEW-YORK, by A. L. BLEECKER & SONS,

On Thurſday the 15th May next at Twelve o'clock at the Tontine Coffee Houſe,

THE FOLLOWING

Tracts of Land,

In Watkins and Flint's purchaſe, in the county of Tioga, ſtate of New York.

The		containing	acres.
Southweſt quar. of	Township No.	2,	9,424
Northweſt do.	do.	4,	5,647
Northeaſt do.	do.	6,	10,525
Southweſt do.	do.	7,	9000
Southweſt do	do.	8,	3,950
Northweſt do.	do.	8,	6,250
Southeaſt do.	do.	9,	6,250
Southeaſt do.	do.	10,	9,000
Northweſt do.	do.	10,	10,475
			70,521

Theſe lands are rapidly encreaſing in valu, large ſettlements are already made in ſeveral of the townſhips; the goodneſs of ſoil, and the advantages in point of ſituation being ſo well known, render any further deſcription unneceſſary. A map of the tracts and conditions of ſale may be ſeen at No. 10, Queen ſtreet, New-York.

April 10. tuth&s t14M

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

Old Lisbon Wine of a

ſuperior quality in pipes, imported in the ſhip Wilmington.

OLD SHERRY WINE of the firſt quality in quarter caſks, imported in the brig Nancy capt. Gwin, from Cadiz.

SHELLED ALMONDS and a few kegs of RAISINS, imported in ditto.

Particular TENERIFFE WINES, in pipes hhds. and quarter caſks, imported in the ſhip Thomas, capt. Skinner.

A few quarter caſks of old particular bill of exchange MADEIRA WINE.

George Meade,

Who has alſo, juſt arrived and for ſale

A SMALL CARGO OF

Liſbon Salt.

A quantity of empty BAGS for ſale.

April 5. w&s1m.

The Public are cautioned to

beware of counterfeited Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States, and Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America, ſeveral of which have appeared in circulation within a few days paſt; they are a good general imitation of the genuine Bills, but may be diſtinguiſhed by the following

MARKS.

Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States.

ALL that have appeared have the letter F. for their Alphabetical Mark.

The Texture of the Paper is thicker and whiter and it takes the ink more freely than the genuine paper.

The O. in the word Company is ſmaller than the M. and other letters of that word, ſo that a line extended from the top of the O, to touch the top of the M. would extend conſiderably above the range of the whole word.

In the word United the letters are narrower and cloſer together than the reſt of the bill

The *i* and *ſ* in the word promiſe are not parallel, the *ſ* inclining much more forward than the *i*.

The engraving is badly executed, the ſtrokes of all the Letters are ſtronger and the device in the margin particularly is much coarſer and appears darker than in the true bills. Some of the counterfeits bear date in 1791—Whereas the Bank was not in operation 'till December, and no five dollar bills were iſſued in that year.

Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America.

ALL that have appeared have the letter B. for their alphabetical mark.

They are printed on a paper nearly ſimilar to that of the counterfeit Five Dollar Notes above deſcribed; the engraving is better executed, and they approach nearer to the appearance of the genuine bills.

The fine ruled lines through the word *Twenty*, in the body of the bill, are in number thirteen in the genuine bills, and but twelve in the counterfeits.

The word *Company* is much like the ſame word in the Five Dollar Bills as deſcribed above, the *o* being leſs than the *m*, and others following.

There is no ſtroke to the *t* in the word *North* whereas in the genuine bills the ſtroke is well defined.

The letters *ent* in the word *Twenty*, to the left hand at the bottom, do not come down to the line, but are ſo cut as to give an irregular appearance to the word, the *Tw* and the *y* going below them.

The ſignature J. Nixon, has the appearance of being written with lamb-black and oil, and differs from other inks uſed in printing the bills and the caſhier's ſignature.

It is ſuppoſed theſe forgeries were committed in ſome of the Southern States, as all the counterfeits that have appeared, have come from thence, and two perſons have been apprehended in Virginia, on ſuſpicion of being the author of them.

The reward of *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS* will be paid to any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall diſcover and proſecute to conviction the ſeveral offenders of the following deſcriptions or any of them, viz.

The perſon or perſons, who manufactured the paper on which the Bills are printed.

The perſon or perſons, who engraved the plates.

The printer or printers, of the bills.

Every perſon who has acted as a principal in any other way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the ſaid bills.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1794

April 22, 1794,

Other counterfeit bills

of the Bank of the United States have appeared in circulation.

The denomination is of TWENTY DOLLARS, and the alphabetical mark is the letter B.

They may be diſtinguiſhed from the genuine by the following MARKS:

The paper of the counterfeits is of a more tender texture and gloſſey ſurface than the genuine, and there is no water mark in them.

The letter C. in the word Caſhier, in the true bills is ſtrongly marked, whereas in the counterfeits, the whole letter is a fine hair ſtroke, evidently in an unfiniſhed ſtate. The letter *a* in the word demand, is badly formed and the whole word ill done, and there is no comma at the end of it, as there is in the genuine bills.

The marginal device, is much darker in the falſe, than in the genuine bills owing to the ſhade ſtrokes being coarſer, much nearer together, and conſequently much more numerous. This difference ſtrikes the eye at firſt view.

The ſame reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, will be paid for apprehending, & proſecuting to conviction the ſeveral above deſcribed Offenders in reſpect to this, as to the laſt deſcribed bills.

THOMAS WILLING, Preſident of the Bank United States.
JOHN NIXON, Preſident of the Bank of North America.
By order of the Committees of the Reſpective Boards.

TO BE SOLD,

A large elegant Houſe, and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible ſituation,—alſo a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the Houſe is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in ſize, or convenience.

For particulars apply to the printer.

n&thtf

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To the LADIES of Philadelphia.

This Day is Publiſhed by

MATHEW CAREY,

118, Market ſtreet,

Price, bound, five-eighths of a dollar, ſewed in marble paper, half a dollar,

Charlotte, a tale of Truth,

IN TWO VOLUMES.

By Mrs. ROWSON, of the New Theatre, Philadelphia, Author of Victoria, the Inquiſitor, the Fille de Chambre, &c.

Of Charlotte, the Reviewers have given the following character.

IT may be a Tale of Truth, for it is not unnatural, and it is a tale of real diſtreſs.—Charlotte, by the artifice of a teacher, recommended to a ſchool, from inhumanity rather than a conviction of her integrity, or the regularity of her former conduct, is enticed from her governeſs, and accompanies a young officer to America.—The marriage ceremony, if not forgotten, is poſtponed, and Charlotte dies a martyr to the inconſtancy of the lover, and treachery of his friend.—The ſituations are artleſs and affecting—the deſcriptions natural and pathetic; we ſhould ſee for Charlotte if ſuch a perſon ever exiſted, who for one error ſcarcely, perhaps, deſerved ſo ſevere a puniſhment. If it is a fiction, poetic juſtice is not, we think, properly diſtributed

Said Carey has juſt publiſhed,

A 2 ſheet map of Kentucky

compiled by Elihu Barker, price one dollar and two thirds.

War Atlas, containing maps of France, Germany, Spain, Italy, the United Provinces, the Netherlands, and the Weſt Indies. Price two dollars.

Map of New Jerſey—Half a dollar.

Maps of Vermont, Counecticut, Delaware, Georgia——Price three eighths of a dollar each.

April 29. tuth&s3w

Lately Publiſhed.

SOLD BY

Thomas Dobſon,

No. 41, SOUTH SECOND-STREET:

THE Hiſtory of New-Hampſhire, from the Diſcovery of the River Piſcataqua—by *Jeremiah Belknap*, D. D. 3 Vols. Price in Boards, 4 1-2 Dollars.

The Forreſter, an American Fable, being a Sequel to the Hiſtory of John Bull the Clothier. Price, 75 Cents.

A Diſcourſe, intended to commemorate the Diſcovery of America by Chriſtopher Columbus; delivered at the requeſt of the Hiſtorical Society in Maſſachuſetts, October 29d, 1792, being the completion of the Third Century, ſince that memorable event. To which are added, Four Diſſertations, connected with the ſubject—By the ſame author. Price, 50 Cents.

March 17. tuth&s3w

—NO. 21—

Second ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, Philadelphia.

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AMERICAN MANUFACTORY OF

PAPER HANGINGS,

WHERE he keeps up a conſtant ſtock of ten thouſand pieces for ſale, compriſing every variety of colours, in grounds and figures, of the moſt modern and taſty patterns, for every part of a houſe. The perfection attained in this manufactory, in peculiar neatneſs of workmanſhip, durability of colours, variety in deſigns, and good quality of the paper, will be found to exceed any European papers at the ſame moderate prices.

An elegant variety of rich fancy feſtoon & narrow borders, and of ſtucco and other coloured pannel papers.

Plain grounds made to any colour or ſhade.

Wholeſale orders for any quantity, from the country or for exportation, executed on a ſhort notice, on advantageous terms, on uſual credit.

In addition to the above aſſortment, he has a beautiful variety of

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of very ſuperior quality, (Paris manufactory) with a variety of Rich Borders.

April 25 tuth&s2w

ESSENCE

For the Tooth-Ache,

Prepared and ſold by Dr. LEE, Golden-Square, London.

THE public is offered one of the moſt efficacious and ſafe medicines, that ever appeared, for that moſt excruciating pain, the Tooth-Ache—the numerous inſtances of its happy effects, in relieving the afflicted, have now brought it into univerſal eſtimation; it not only relieves the tooth-ache, but is of the utmoſt ſervice in curing the SCURVY in the GUMS, in preventing the diſagreeable ſmell that is produced from unſound teeth, & will occaſion a ſweet breath; it likewiſe prevents the teeth from decaying, and will be found a general preſerver of the TEETH and GUMS

Sold in Philadelphia only at

Poyntell's Stationary Store,
No. 21, Second ſtreet.

April 24. tuth&s 3w

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